

# The Free Homestead.

VOL. 2.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

NO. 6.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

## What happened to our House.

After we was married, we'll say about a year, when mornin' there was a terrible commotion in our house--old mimm'n rumm'n in an out, and finally the Doctor he came. I was in a great hurry myself, wantin' to hear, I hardly need what, but after a while an ole granny of a woman, as had been very busy about that, poked her head into the room whar I was a walkin' about and ses:

Ses she, 'Mr. Sporum, hit's a gal!' 'What,' ses I.

'A gal,' ses she, an with that she pops her head back again.

Well, thinks I, I'm the daddy of a gal, and begin to feel my keepin' mitey--I'd rather it was a boy tho', thinks I, for then he'd feel never to me, as how he'd fare my name and there be less chance for the Sporum to run out, but considerin' everythin', a gal will do mitey well. Just then the ole mimm'n pokes her head out again and ses:

Ses she, 'Another wim, Mr. Sporum, a fine boy.'

'Another,' ses I, 'that's rather crowd in things on to a feller.'

She laffed and poked her head back. Well, thinks I, this is no joke more, at this tick I'll have family cum to do me in a few years.

Just then the ole she devil (always sals late her) pokes her head in, and ses:

Ses she, 'Another gal, Mr. Sporum.' 'Another wim,' ses I.

'Another gal,' ses she.

'Well,' ses I, 'go the strate and let Sal I won't stand it, I don't want 'em, and I ain't g'n to have 'em; this she think I'm a feller? or a Momm'n? or Diggum Young? that she got to have thibbles--three at a go! Does she think I'm worth a hundred thous and dollars? that I'm Jon Jacob Aster, or Mr. Rueschle? that I kin afford thibbles, and d'che and feed in school three children at a time? I ain't g'n to stand it no how, I didn't want 'em, I don't want 'em, and I ain't g'n to want 'em now, nor no other time. Hain't I been a good a doctin' hus band to Sal? Hain't I kept in doors w' a wife, an quit chaw'n tobacco and smokin' segars just to please her? Hain't I attended divine worship reg ular? Hain't I bought her all the bun nets an frocks she wanted? an then fur her to go an have troubles. She need better and hadn't no doubt. I didn't think Sal w'd serve me such a trick now. Have I ever stole a horse? Have I ever dun any mean trick that she should serve me in this way? An with that I laid down on the settee, an felt orful bad, an the more I tho't about it the wus I felt.

Presently Sal's mammy, ole Miss Jones, cum in an ses:

Ses she, 'Peter, cum in an see what party children you've got.'

'Chillun,' ses I, 'you'd better say a hole litter. Now Miss Jones, I live Sal you no, an have tried to make a good husband, but I can't do a s'ny trick, an e' that's any law in this country, I'm goin' to see if a woman kin have thibbles, an make a man take her w' 'em. I ain't g'n to begin to do it,' ses I.

With this she laffed fit to kill her self, an made all sorts of fun of me, an sed any other man would be proud to be in my shoes. I told her I'd sell out mitey cheap of any body wanted to take my place. Well, the upshot of it was, that she persuaded me that I was 'rog an got me to go into the room whar they all was.

When I got in, Sal looked so havin' at me, an reached out her little hands so much like a poor, dear little help less child, that I forg' everything but my fur for her, and folded her gently up to my hart like a precious treasure, and felt like I didn't care ef she had too and forty w' 'em. As then mimm'n wus set up a while like a young pup, an all the la'lance fellered. Then tribbles need their dabbly.

Well, everything wus made up, an Sal promised she w'd never do it agin, an since then I have bin at work settin, workin' all day to make bread for them tribbles, an bissy wus'n w' 'em at nite.

The fact is, ef I didn't have a mitey good countin'shun, I'd had to give in long ago. Number wus has the colick an wakes up number too an he wakes up number three, an so it goes, an me a flyin' about all the time a tryin' to keep 'em quiet.

## "She is a Widow."

Did you notice that sneer, the tone of contempt with which these words were uttered? The Hindoo's burn their widows of the funeral pile of their hus bands, and we call them cruel. Amer ican Christians, with the bible in their hands, often treat widows with a more refined, but no less real cruelty.

Dear reader, did you ever speak highly of widows, and did you ever re-lize what the word signifies? A widow! one who has loved and been beloved--once the mistress of a pleas ant home, where clustered the richest lessons of affection, where was music and I dare say, one who once had a strong arm to lean upon, a noble, manly heart to you upon in all her sor rows, and to shield her from every rough blast. You know her then, per haps, you often partook of the hospi talities of that home which she a loved. How respectful you were, how lovely she seemed, how lady like; she was a wife then, she had a protector. But days of sickness and sorrow came, her husband, her earthly all, was laid low, and she, the tenderly nurtured, the precious one, the joy of that new cell heart, was a widow! At first you were all kindness and sympathy; but days and weeks and months wore on, and you forgot your friend; did she forget? No! but she must struggle for herself; she who had always been cared for by others then how had she care must be taken to show how she must begin with you and a host of your sex, or stars, and now you strangely forget those other days, and you are a noble exception if you do not take advantage of her ignorance of business, to make a good bargain for yourself to her loss.

If these things compels her to be on the alert against business trickery, then her soul she is a strong minded woman, and your husband's friend is a woman against such designing widows. Shame! shame! where is your manhood, your sense of right and justice? You know better; you know it is almost unchar itable for her to meet you in the marts of business and talk of dollars and cents; you know that the memory of the past comes upon her with an al most overwhelming sorrow, while with a calm exterior she seems to guard the temporal interests of herself and little ones; you know she is a gentle, true and loving woman, one whom the Lord has afflicted, one who has too much reason to think that all madness is buried in the dust.

Designing! Do you ever think when you speak lightly of widows that your wife may soon be liable to the same re proach? Your life is not a sure; the wife of your friend was no less happy than your own is now; she was no more a friend, no more a friend in ad vance, and even now she drinks from con tact with the outer world with just as much delicacy; but stern necessity heads no such womanly feeling.

Beware, then O man, perhaps pro fess ally Christian brother, how you treat the teaching of the blessed master. Beware how you crush the heathen by inflicting torture on the sensitive spirit of a refined woman, her lot to be more than the fig and the fig tree. Re member that the only One foreseeing all, has pro-limed him elf the widow's God, and that his ear is open to every sigh of her pained heart, and he said to you, 'By your words you shall be justified, and by your words you shall be condemned.' Speak respectfully, then of these afflicted ones, the Lord made them wif and was not in wrath, but be cause of His love He chasteneth. Com e, we will.

A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a 'com fortable fool.' The court would not admit the plea, because almost every married man would be liable to the same imputation.

## THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in the North River Bank Building, next door to the Land Office.

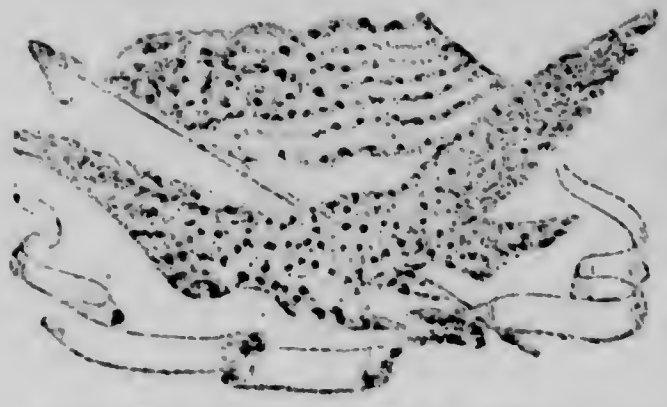
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# THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

DEC. 7, 1864.

W. H. HOLLEY, Editor.

Why do not the members of the different religious societies make an effort to raise funds this winter to build a church building? Now is just the time to pitch in, so as to get the lumber cut this winter. We are not much pious ourselves, but we believe if we were it would try our piety shocking ly to be worshipping now here and now there, as the meeting goes. We have had to do here the past three years. One week they have to go to the old school house and then back to the Hall, and one week the Father plates of a temporary Tailor shop across the walls on the right hand of the preacher, and the next week the curtains, machinery and tripod of a traveling artist occupy one corner of the room. These things per haps do no harm, but we certainly think that the meeting goes of this commu nity are able to build a church. The members of either denomination ought to have energy enough about them to haul to the mill this winter logs enough to make all the lumber necessary to build a good church building, and in addition enough extra logs to pay for sawing the same, and pay for the lath, glass and labor upon the building. If however, either denomination sep arately deems itself too poor to do this alone, unite forces, agree upon how you shall use the building when built, and then pitch in and build it. Let the pious people get after a church building in real earnest at once, and then the unpius should try to build a School House building with the same zeal. Both enterprises should be suc cessfully started this winter.

Gen. Stoneman and family stop ed at an eating station at Wellsville on the Pittsburg & Wheeling Rail-Road a few days since to dine. His servant a colored woman, sat down at the table with himself and family. Thereupon the old fish proprietors of the Eating House ordered woman out of the room upon the ground that "no Nigger could eat with white folks at our table." The General intereared in formed the tavern woman that the object of her wrath was in his employ and as all the other white folks let himself had finished their meal, he wished she would let the colored woman stay at the table. She would not do it, and the male part of the establishment coming in at this time pitched into Gen. Stoneman knock ing him down and nearly killing him. We'll bet anything the owners of that Eating House originally were deck hands on a steamboat and later were blatant supporters of McClellan for President.

Gov. Miller by proclamation no tifies the people in each township to see to it that their enrollment lists are corrected by the first of January 1865. Last summer it was next to impossible to get those whose names evidently should be stricken from the roll, to go to Rochester to have it done. We trust the Supervisors of this town will take action at once and have all those exempt from a draft go to Rochester this time if necessary at the expense of the town. This matter should be at tended to at once.

Gen. Pope has been ordered to report at Washington forthwith. Good enough. If now squaw Sibley could be put under marching orders for Dixie, and then the frontier put in charge of Gov. Miller, our next year would be well provided for. Let us pray and wait patiently.

St. Paul is getting up a Sanita ry Fair. It is to come off the first week in January. Gov. Miller presents a sword to be voted to some officer not higher than the rank of Colonel. This condition of course takes Sibley out of the ring. If some artisen would make a huge wooden sword, leather mounted to be voted not lower than a General, there would be a unanimous thing. Sibley would get it sure.

A society of Good Templers has been organized in this town. Quite a number have already joined the so ciety.

Ma. Editor:—Bring one of that un happy class of bipeds, commonly called "old bachelors," and having recently read an article in the "Homestead" de nouncing those ill-fated individuals who have not marched boldly up to the "Hymenal Alter" and taken into them selves "that best support for man, a good wife," as "drums in the public live—non producers, when it should be the business of all working men to destroy, as soon as possible," I would most respectfully request those for tu nates—the working men who have been so lucky as to secure the afore said support, to read, before commencing the wholesale destruction alluded to, the following from the pen of one of the most gifted poets of the age:

## The Superfluous Man.

BY JOHN G. S. E.

It is ascertained by inspection of the registers of many countries, that the uniform proportion of male to female births is as 21 to 20; accordingly, in respect to marriage, every 21st man is naturally superfluous. —[Smith's Treatise on Population.]

I long have been puzzled to guess And so I have frequently said, What the reason could really be That I never have happened to wed; But now it is perfectly clear I'm under a mortal curse— The girls are already engaged— And I'm a superfluous man!

These eleven statistical sheets Deceive the mortal mind Of women and men in the world, Is twenty, to twenty and one; And hence, in pairing you see, Since wedding and wedlock began, Forevers committed some, They've superfluous men!

By twenties and twenties they go, And gladly rush to their fate, For none of the number, of course, Can fall of a conjugal snare; But while they are yielding in tears To nature's index like plan, There's never a woman to spare, For I'm a superfluous man!

It isn't that I am a clerk, To edify every bellman; It isn't that I am at fault In words, mistakes are made; Then when to the room you seek, I am still with the bachelor's maid— I merely was unengaged— And I am a superfluous man!

I don't that I am a want Of personal beauty or grace, For many a man with a wife Is uglier far, in the face; Indeed, among elegant men, I fancy myself in the van; But what is the value of that, When I'm a superfluous man?

Although I'm fond of the girls, For aught I could ever dream, The reason I never marry, Is that they never return; 'Tis idle to quarrel with fate, For, struggle as hard as I can, They're matched already you know— And I'm a superfluous man.

No wonder I grumble at times, With women so pretty and plenty, To know that I never was born To figure as one of the twenty; But yet when the average let With a critical vision I scan, I think it may be for the best, That I'm a superfluous man!

Winnebago City, Dec. 4, 1864.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Nashville, Nov. 30. The army movements for a few days past have been simply for position. The Federal forces have not retreated except to im prove location. We occupy Franklin to-day, but will probably select for bat tle a place much nearer Nashville.

The probabilities are that a battle will be fought within the next 24 hours.

There is much excitement on the part of the citizens, on account of the near appearance of Hood's army.

Nashville, Dec. 1. The following official dispatch confirming the report of the victory in Tennessee has been received at headquarters:

Franklin, Nov. 30 To Maj. Gen. Thomas:

The enemy made a heavy and per sistent attack with about two corps, com mencing at about 4 o'clock in the af ternoon, and lasting until after dark and was repulsed at all points with very heavy loss, probably 5,000 or 6, 000 men. Our loss is probably not more than one tenth of that number. We captured about 1,000 men including one Brigadier General.

(Signed) S. SCHOFIELD.

Parties who have arrived from the front who were witness to the battle of yesterday describe the attack of the rebel force as desperate. Four charges were made upon the Federal lines of masked batteries in a body four lines deep. Each time they were repulsed with fearful loss.

Forest in person was on the field

allying his men. A rumor is in cir culation that he was killed, but it lacks confirmation.

## Sherman.

New York, Nov. 23.

Notwithstanding the anxiety unis takably evinced by rebel authorities and newspapers to conceal advices of Sher man's movements they cannot avoid dis closing some particulars. We have all they were willing to tell up to last Fri day.

An engagement, two Richmond pa pers say, occurred last Wednesday on the west side of the river between the rebels and a large force of Sherman's cavalry, in which of course, the Union troops were repulsed.

The Augusta Chronicle says the rail road bridge over the river was burned by the enemy last Sunday.

The reported capture of Millidgeville is said, by the Richmond editors, to lack confirmation, though it is believed that a portion of Sherman's force has been there, but in the Savannah News of the 23d inst. a dispatch states that it was captured on last Monday, and the State House, Gov. mansion and penitentiary there were burned, and that the town of Gordon was also captured by the Yankees.

The Governors of South Carolina and Georgia have issued a proclama tion, calling out all the males of the State between the ages of 15 and 15.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says the Yankee Govern ment can well afford to pay \$1,000,000 per day for the information which the Richmond papers furnish to it gratis, regarding the movements of Sherman.

New York, Nov. 30.

Some of the recently exchanged pris ons from Savannah arrived here, state that people indicated that there were forces under Beauregard and Johnson at Milledgeville, and to op pose Sherman but did not believe he would encounter them, or that the military authorities would decide in time where to concentrate their forces.

There were only 1,500 men at Savan nah. The Savannah Republican con tains several statements as to Sherman's movements. It says the column operating on the Georgia road kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon as though con templating a junction with forces in that vicinity.

It is also stated that a strong caval ry force is following Sherman and it is not impossible Forest may hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

The Post's Washington special says Richmond papers of Monday are silent respecting Sherman's movement, but they show the rebels to be in great trepidation. There is every reason to believe Sherman is making his way triumphantly to the sea coast.

GRANT.

Washington, Nov. 30.

The mail steamer from City Point reports heavy artillery and musket fir ing heard early yesterday morning on the north side of James River in the vicinity of Dutch Gap. The gunboats were also supposed to be at work. Firing had nearly ceased at 11 o'clock. No particulars received.

The army correspondence of the Tribune says, guns have been sent to the front which will throw shells into Richmond from our nearest position.

The steed is inflexible to an exten sive degree, and it is thought the rebels will be burned out with them.

New York, Nov. 30.

The Herald's copy of the Potomac correspondent of the 31st says more firing than usual was indulged in on the 27th. This evening the rebels fired from the advance points of their new line just beyond the famous Burnside's burned tower, where one grand sal oon, and the other was terminated.

On the morning of the 29th, firing was quite brisk, musketry participating, but no battle ensued.

Rebel despatches report Gen. Ewell's corps gone South.

Two Union 27th the rebel firing on Dutch Gap canal was uncommonly heavy and persistent. No damage was done. For an hour in the afternoon they delivered a severe fire upon Fort Bradley. No damage was done there.

Gen. Butler has issued an order that Maj. D. B. White command have his place vacated in the army. He says field officers leaving the service vol untarily cannot take the place of boot blacks here. If they have no more respect for the service they have left, they will find that the officers here have. White was sent out of the de partment.

New York Election Returns.

Albany, Nov. 26.

The electoral canvassers concluded their canvass of the electoral votes of the State to day, and declared the result as follows: Horace Greely, Union 333,489; Person King, Union 368, 725; Wm. Kelley Dem., 351,981; Washington Union Dem., 351,985.

The vote on the State ticket has not been canvassed.

## Rebel Peace Resolutions.

In the rebel House of Representa tives on the 25th J. T. Leach, of N. C., offered resolutions with this preamble:

Whereas, The unfriendly interfe rence of citizens of non slaveholding States with reserved rights of States, was the cause of this cruel, bloody and relentless war, and

Whereas, The citizens of the slave States, in an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsels, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the elec tion of Abraham Lincoln the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, followed by a fear ful train of consequences, and

Whereas, we, the representatives of the people desire to place ourselves fully before the civilized world as anx ious to secure an honorable and per manent peace, therefore it is

Resolved, That any attempts to in fringe upon the reserved rights of the States should be resisted by all lawful means.

Resolved, That when the United States shall signify its willingness to recognize these rights, and guarantee a free and full property as pro vided by the constitution and laws of Congress, we will agree to treat for peace on such terms as may be agreed upon by sound statesmen or by 18 res acting in their sovereign character, and ratified by a majority of the peo ple, which shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and South.

Mr. Leach sustained these resolu tions in a speech, and then they were voted down almost unanimously.

The Raid on New Creek.

Baltimore, Nov. 29.

The reported raid on New Creek was a very small affair. No detention of the regular through passenger, or flight trains eastward or westward occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

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Diarrhoea & Dysentery will de stitute the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, there fore let every man see to it that he car ries with him a full supply of HOL LOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in In dia and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers.

If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place let him write to me 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount and I will mail a box free of ex pense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they can not make much profit as on others make, 35 cents 88 cents and \$1.10 per box or per.

January & March.

HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED STOMACH PILLS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disor dered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it cures, purifies and regu lates the blood, which is so important in being about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The pills are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are not conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. See advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, everywhere. 1 month.

PRAIRIE FARMER

Old subscription Price,

AND THE

OLD SIZE AND FORM.

THE most widely circulated, and the most in fluential, the most interesting, and the most reliable Agricultural, Horticultural, and Family Journal in the Northwest, is still published at TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

By EMERY & CO., Chicago Ills

## U.S. 7-30 LOAN

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15th 1865, semi annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, per sons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

Special advantages of this Loan.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other and the BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay anything better, for its own assets are either in government securi ties or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds it not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated a special set of Congress exempt all bonds and treasury notes from local Taxa tion. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is placed for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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First National Bank of St Paul and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further infor mation and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

October 26, 1864.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a new and complete as sortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part, of

Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.

WORLD respectfully announce to the people of Faribault and Rice Lake counties, that they have just received a large assortment of Goods for

FALL & WINTER!

Prints, Shawls.

De Laines, Boots & Shoes,

Denims, wool Yarn,

Brown Sheetting, Cod Fish,

Bleach'd Sheet'g, Mackerel,

Cassimeres, White Fish,

Satinetts, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPES

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest CASH prices will be paid for

Wheat & Furs!

Remember the place— NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

## Wanted! Wanted!!

Wanted at this office IMMEDIATELY a boy from 16 to 18 years of age smart and active, to learn the printing business. One that has had some ex perience preferred.

## Sheep for Sale!

The subscriber would inform the farmers of this vicinity, that he has for sale One Hundred Weth ers, and Fifty Does, all of which are in fine con dition. Any person wishing to purchase can find me at my farm three miles west of Winnebago City, on Saturday the sixth day of November next. I will sell either at private sale or at auction.

## \$50 REWARD

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber on the 11th inst. about 12 o'clock at night, two Bay Mares, nearly of one size. The smaller one has a white spot in the forehead in the shape of a half moon, the left hind foot white from the fetlock down. The larger is a shade the darkest, with a few white hairs over the left eye. Any one giving information where said property may be found, or returning the same to the owner, and a half mile East of Winnebago in Lake, will receive the above reward.

EUGENE HUNTINGTON.

## To Farmers.

Wanted, 5,000 bushels of Oats! The highest CASH price will be paid for Oats! Wanted, Teams to be loaded to Fort Ridgely. Apply to

32nd St. MOULTON & WELCH.

## Taken Up

By the subscriber about the last of October, in the town of Verona Fairbault County, to Calves one red monkey, the other red with blue back. Also one two-year-old HILFER, with one top horn. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

2nd St. MITCHELL BENSEL.

## Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

## O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

## CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, thank the one that says, which you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you there your OES.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL Mankato, March 16, 1864.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

## THE CITY

## DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Timken, & Co.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY!

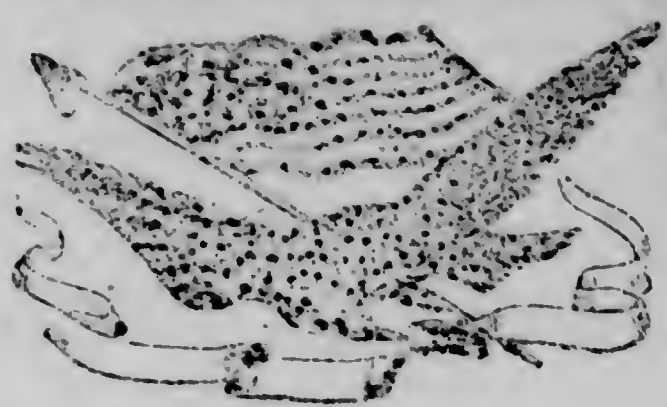
Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts Mankato, Minn. 21y1

## STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE



# THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

DEC. 7, 1864.

W. H. HOLLEY, Editor.

Why do not the members of the different religious societies make an effort to raise funds this winter to build a church building? Now is just the time to pitch in, so as to get the lumber cut this winter. We are not much pious ourselves, but we believe if we were it would try our piety shocking ly to be worshipping now here and now there, as the meeting goes. have had to do here the past three years. One week they have to go to the old school house and then back to the Hall, again, one week the Fashion plates of a temporary Tailor shop grace the walls on the right hand of the preacher, and the next week the curtains, machinery and tripod of a traveling artist occupy one corner of the room. These things per haps do no harm, but we certainly think that the meeting goes of this commu nity are able to build a church. The members of either denomination ought to have energy enough about them to haul to the mill this winter logs enough to make all the lumber neces sary to build a good church building, and in addition enough extra logs to pay for sawing the same, and pay for the lath, glass and labor upon the building. If, however, either denomination sep arately deems itself too poor to do this alone, unite forces, agree upon how you shall use the building when built, and then pitch in and build it. Let the pious people get after a church building in real earnest at once, and then the unpius should try to build a School House building with the same zeal. Both enterprises should be suc cessfully started this winter.

Gen. Stoneman and family stop ped at an eating station at Wells-ville on the Pittsburg & Wheeling Rail-Road a few days since to dine. His servant a colored woman, sat down at the table with himself and family. Thereupon the col fish proprietors of the Eating House ordered woman out of the room upon the ground that "no Nigger could eat with white folks at our table." The General interferred infor med the tavern woman that the object of her wrath was in his employ and as all the other white folks let himself had finished their meal, he wished she would let the colored woman stay at the table. She would not do it, and the male part of the establishment coming in at this time pitched into Gen. Stoneman knock ing him down and nearly kill ing him. We'll bet anything the owner's of that Eating House originally were deck hands on a steamboat and later were blatant supporters of McClellan for President.

Gov. Miller by proclamation no tifies the people in each township to see to it that their enrollment lists are corrected by the first of January 1865. Last summer it was next to impossible to get those whose names evidently should be stricken from the roll, to go to Rochester to have it done. We trust the Supervisors of this town will take action at once and have all those exempt from a draft go to Rochester this time if necessary at the expense of the town. This matter should be at tended to at once.

Gen. Pope has been ordered to report at Washington forthwith. Good enough. If now squaw Sibley could be put under marching orders for Dixie, and then the frontier put in charge of Gov. Miller, our next year would be well provided for. Let us pray and wait patiently.

St. Paul is getting up a Sanita ry Fair. It is to come off the first week in January. Gov. Miller presents a sword to be voted to some officer not higher than the rank of Colonel. This condition of course takes Sibley out of the ring. If some artism would make a huge wooden sword, leather mounted to be voted not lower than a General, there would be a unanimous thing. Sibley would get it sure.

A society of Good Templers has been organized in this town. Quite a number have already joined the so ciety.

Mr. Editor:—Being one of that un lucky class of bipeds, commonly called "old bachelors," and having recently read an article in the 'Homestead' de nouncing those ill-fated individuals who have not marched boldly up to the 'Hymeneal Altar' and taken into them selves "that best support for man, a good wife," as 'drones in the public hive—non-producers, when it should be the business of all working men to destroy, as soon as possible, "I would most respectfully request those for tunates—the working men who have been so lucky as to secure the afore said support, to read, before commencing the wholesale destruction alluded to, the following from the pen of one of the most gifted poets of the age:

## The Superfluous Man.

BY JOHN G. S. E.

It is ascertained by inspection of the registers of many countries, that the uniform proportion of male to female births is as 21 to 20; accordingly, in respect to marriage, every 21st man is naturally superfluous.—[Smith's Treatise on Population.

I long have been puzzled to guess, And as I have frequently said, What the reason could really be That I never have happened to see! But now it is perfectly clear I'm under a natural ban: The girls are already assigned— As I find a superfluous man!

These clever statistical claps Before the industrial arm Of woman and man in the world, Is twenty, to twenty-and-ones; And hence, in passing, you see, Since marriage and wedding began, Forevers, countless scores, They've a superfluous man!

By twenties and twenties they go, And glibly rush to their fate, For none of the number, of course, Can fall of a congenial mate; But while they are yielding in scores To nature's inflexible plan, There's never a woman for me, For I'm a superfluous man!

It isn't that I am a churl, To offend every individual; It isn't that I am at fault In morals, manners or creed; Then what is the reason you ask, I am still with the bachelor's bed? I merely was wronged and misled— And I am a superfluous man!

Isn't that I am in want Of personal beauty or grace, For many a man with a wife Is uglier far, in the face; Indeed, among degen'rate men, I fancy myself the van; But what is the value of that, When I'm a superfluous man?

Although I'm fond of the girls, For aught I could ever do, The tender emotion I feel Is one that they never return; 'Tis idle to quarrel with fate, For, struggle as hard as I can, They're watched already you know— And I'm a superfluous man.

No wonder I grumble at times, With women so pretty and plenty, To know that I never was born To figure as one of the twenty; But yet when the average lot With acritical vision I scan, I think it may be for the best, That I'm a superfluous man!

Winnebago City, Dec. 4, 1864.

O. B.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Nashville, Nov. 30. The army movements for a few days past have been simply for position. The Federal forces have not retreated except to im prove position. We occupy Franklin today, but will probably select for bat tle a place much nearer Nashville. The probabilities are that a battle will be fought within the next 48 hours.

There is much excitement on the part of the citizens, on account of the near appearance of Hood's army.

Nashville, Dec. 1. The following official dispatch confirming the report of the victory in Tennessee has been received at headquarters:

Franklin, Nov. 30

To Maj. Gen. Thomas:

The enemy made a heavy and per sistent attack with about two corps, com mencing at about 4 o'clock in the af ternoon, and lasting until after dark and was repulsed at all points with very heavy loss, probably 5,000 to 6,000 men. Our loss is probably not more than one tenth of that number. We captured about 1,000 men including one Brigadier General.

(Signed) S. SCHOFIELD.

Parties who have arrived from the front who were witness to the battle of yesterday describe the attack of the rebel force as desperate. Four charges were made upon the Federal lines of masked batteries in a body four lines deep. Each time they were repulsed with fearful loss.

Forest in person was on the field

travelling his men. A rumor is in cir culation that he was killed, but it lacks confirmation.

Sherman.

New York, Nov. 23.

Notwithstanding the anxiety unmis takably evinced by rebel authorities and newspapers to conceal advices of Sher man's movements they cannot avoid dis closing some particulars. We have all they were willing to tell up to last Fri day.

An engagement, two Richmond pa pers say, occurred last Wednesday on the west side of the river between the rebels and a large force of Sherman's cavalry, in which of course, the Union troops were repulsed.

The Augusta Chronicle says the rail road bridge over the river was burned by the enemy last Sunday.

The reported capture of Milledgeville is said, by the Richmond editors, to lack confirmation, though it is believed that a portion of Sherman's force has been there, but in the Savannah News of the 23d inst. a dispatch reiterates that it was captured on last Monday, and the State House, Gov. mansion and penitentiary there were burned, and that the town of Gordon was also captured by the Yankees.

The Governors of South Carolina and Georgia have issued a proclama tion, calling out all the males of the State between the ages of 15 and 45.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says the Yankee Govern ment can well afford to pay \$1,000,000 per day for the information which the Richmond papers furnish to it gratis, regarding the movements of Sherman.

New York, Nov. 30.

Some of the recently exchanged pris oners from Savannah arrived here, state that people indicated that there were forces under Beauregard and Johnston at Macon and Augusta, to op pose Sherman but did not believe he would encounter them, or that the military authorities would decide in time where to concentrate their forces.

There were only 1,500 men at Savan nah. The Savannah Republicans con tinue to contradict statements as to Sherman's movements. It says the column operating on the Georgia road kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon as though con templating a junction with forces in that vicinity.

It is also stated that a strong caval ry force is following Sherman and it is not impossible Forest may hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

The Post's Washington special says Richmond papers of Monday are silent respecting Sherman's movement, but they show the rebels to be in great trepidation. There is every reason to believe Sherman is making his way triumphantly to the sea coast.

## GRANT.

Washington, Nov. 30.

The mail steamer from City Point reports heavy artillery and musket fir ing heard early yesterday morning on the north side of James River in the vicinity of Dutch Gap. The gunboats were also supposed to be at work. Firing had nearly ceased at 11 o'clock. No particulars received.

The army correspondence of the Tribune says guns have been sent to the front which will throw shells into Richmond from our nearest position. The shell is inflammable to an exten sive degree, and it is thought the rebels will be burned out with them.

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For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. 1 month.

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October 26, 1864. n32m2

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SUCH AS—

Prints, Shawls, De Laines, Boots & Shoes, Denims, wool Yarn, Brown Sheetting, Cod Fish, Bleach'd Sheet'g, Mackerel, Cassimeres, White Fish, Satinetts, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPES

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

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And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILL ED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

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Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

## Wanted! Wanted!!

Wanted at this office IMMEDIATELY a boy from 16 to 18 years of age smart and active, to learn the printing business. One that has had some ex perience preferred.

## Sheep for Sale!

The subscriber would inform the farmers of this vicinity that he has for sale, One Hundred Weth ers, and Fifty Ewes, all of which are in fine con dition. Any person wishing to purchase can find me at my farm three miles west of Winnebago City, on Saturday the sixth day of November next. I will sell either at private sale or at auction.

EUGENE HUNTINGTON.

## \$50 REWARD

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber on the 11th inst., about 12 o'clock at night, two Bay Horses, nearly of one size. The smallest one has a white spot in the forehead in the shape of a half moon, the left hind foot white from the fetlock down. The largest is a shade the darkest, with a few white hairs over the left eye. Any one giving information where said property may be found, or returning the same to the owner, and a half mile East of Minneapota Lake, will receive the above reward.

50-1 FREDERICK POFAHL.

## To Farmers.

Wanted, 5,000 bushels of Oats! The highest CASH price will be paid for oats. Wanted, Teams to be loaded to Fort Ridgely. Apply to

MOULTON & WELCH.

## Taken Up

By the subscriber about the last of October, in the town of Verona Faribault County, to Calves one red and white, the other red with fine back. Also one two-year-old HEIFER, with one horn lops. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

26-3 MITCHELL BURSILL.

## Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

## O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS READY MADE

## CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Try us when you come to town. If you can't suit you when you call, come that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you that is your loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL

Mankato, March 18, 1864. 21y1

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

## THE CITY

## DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom, y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

## Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

## PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

## STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now afforded to advertise the favorable terms of his establishment, and to his old patrons and all others to receive a new supply of

## STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore supply them with a variety of

## TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

## STOVES, PIPE

POLISH, &c.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

## Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 28, 1864.



















# The Free Homestead.

VOL. 2.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14 1864.

NO. 7.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

## A Leap-Year Story.

It is a well known fact that the ladies are allowed, by conventional rules of society and common consent, to take the lead of man every leap year and, if they feel disposed, to go so far as to pop the question, without being considered rude or forward. Although the right and privilege is conceded to the ladies, we seldom here of their taking advantage of it. However, one case in which one lady did avail herself of the privilege of leap year, occurred in the city on New Year's day. We will relate the particulars, but not give the real names, for the reason that the parties are residents of the city and would not relish the idea of having the privacy of their domestic affairs brought before the public.

There is a fashionable boarding-house in the city, we will locate it on Thirty-third street, where a very handsome young widow was boarding. The lady, who we will call Widow Cheney, has a fortune of some \$50,000, left her by her deceased husband and no children. Three young clerks, (we will call them Smith, Brown and Jones,) who formerly boarded at this house, called upon the lady on New Year's day. The young widow was in her room and saw the young gentlemen approaching. She immediately dressed herself in her best array, called the landlady and inquired the names of the young gentlemen. The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went to the parlor to receive her visitors. The widow followed immediately, and with-out waiting for an introduction, approached Mr. Smith and said:

"Will you consent to become my husband?"

The young man blushed, and was very much confused at hearing the question from a lady he had never seen before, but he finally succeeded in stammering out:

"Owing to the shortness of our acquaintance, and another person having some slight claim upon my affections, you will please excuse me."

"Certainly," said the widow, "I will with pleasure, as I did not notice this gentleman," addressing Mr. Brown, "before I spoke to you, or else I should have proposed to him first. Will you marry me, Mr. Brown?"

"I will," said Brown, "the ice is now fairly broken. I would have been a married man years ago if I could have mustered courage enough to pop the question, but as you have taken the advantage of leap year, and removed the stumbling block, I will become your husband as soon as you please."

"Right off," remarked the widow, "landlady you will please send for my bonnet and other out-door apparel."

The necessary articles were sent for, and Mr. Brown, with his intended hanging gracefully on his arm, started for the neighborhood of the Boardman's church. When the minister was about to unite the couple in the bonds of wedlock, each heard the other's name for the first time. Everything went on as 'merry as a marriage bell' with the newly married pair all that day.

Next morning Brown awoke; the effects of the numerous drinks of the day previous having worn off, he began to reflect. He became serious. He thought, he was in rather a bad scrape; out of employment in the middle of winter, very little money, and a wife depending upon him for support. While revolving the substance over in his mind, and not being able to decide what he had better do--run off, commit suicide--his wife awoke.

"My dear," said she, "have you any objection to collect a few bills?"

He started, thinking she supposed he had some coming to him, and that she desired him to collect a few for her benefit, and muttered rather sulkily, "No, I have no objection to collecting money, when there is any coming to me."

"I don't mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer and there you will find bills to the amount of \$500, for rents due me for the past month; you will please collect them and accept the money as a New Year's gift."

Brown leaped upon the floor, scarcely believing his senses, or that he had understood his wife, and then rushed to the bureau and there he found the bills.

When we saw Brown he was out collecting bills, found it a very easy job, and heard him exulting upon the benefits of matrimony.

Uniform love is now defined as the love of a girl for a volunteer.

## PROPOSALS.

1865.

THE

St. Paul Press,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

ONLY UNION JOURNAL.

BEST Newspaper.

Published by J. L. Christie, at the St. Paul Press, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

Terms: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.60; Three months, \$0.30; Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one week, \$1.00; Two squares, one week, \$1.50; Three squares, one week, \$2.00; Four squares, one week, \$2.50; Five squares, one week, \$3.00; Six squares, one week, \$3.50; Seven squares, one week, \$4.00; Eight squares, one week, \$4.50; Nine squares, one week, \$5.00; Ten squares, one week, \$5.50; Eleven squares, one week, \$6.00; Twelve squares, one week, \$6.50; Thirteen squares, one week, \$7.00; Fourteen squares, one week, \$7.50; Fifteen squares, one week, \$8.00; Sixteen squares, one week, \$8.50; Seventeen squares, one week, \$9.00; Eighteen squares, one week, \$9.50; Nineteen squares, one week, \$10.00; Twenty squares, one week, \$10.50; Twenty-one squares, one week, \$11.00; Twenty-two squares, one week, \$11.50; Twenty-three squares, one week, \$12.00; Twenty-four squares, one week, \$12.50; Twenty-five squares, one week, \$13.00; Twenty-six squares, one week, \$13.50; Twenty-seven squares, one week, \$14.00; Twenty-eight squares, one week, \$14.50; 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# The Free Homestead.

VOL. 2.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14 1864.

NO. 7.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

## A Leap-Year Story.

It is a well known fact that the ladies are allowed, by conventional rules of society and common consent, to take the lead of man every leap year, and if they feel disposed, to go so far as to pop the question, without being considered rude or forward. Although the right and privilege is conceded to the ladies, we seldom here of their taking advantage of it. However, one case in which one lady did avail herself of the privilege of leap year, occurred in the city on New Year's day. We will relate the particulars, but not give the real names, for the reason that the parties are residents of the city and would not relish the idea of having the privacy of their domestic affairs brought before the public.

There is a fashionable boarding-house in the city, we will locate it on Thirty-third street, where a very handsome young widow was boarding. The lady, who we will call Widow Cheery, has a fortune of some \$50,000, left her by her deceased husband and no children. Three young clerks, (we will call them Smith, Brown and Jones), who formerly boarded at this house, called upon the lady on New Year's day. The young widow was in her room and saw the young gents approaching. She immediately dressed herself in her bridal array, called the landlady and inquired the names of the young gents. The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went to the parlor to receive her visitors. The widow followed immediately, and without waiting for an introduction, approached Mr. Smith and said:

"Will you consent to become my husband?"

The young man blushed, and was very much confused at hearing the question from a lady he had never seen before, but he finally succeeded in stammering out:

"Owing to the shortness of our acquaintance, and another person having some slight claim upon my affections, you will please excuse me."

"Certainly," said the widow, "I will with pleasure, as I did not notice this gentleman," addressing Mr. Brown, "before I spoke to you, or else I should have proposed to him first. Will you marry me, Mr. Brown?"

"I will," said Brown, "the ice is now fairly broken. I would have been a married man years ago if I could have mustered courage enough to pop the question, but as you have taken the advantage of leap year, and removed the stumbling block, I will become your husband as soon as you please."

"Right off," remarked the widow, "landlady you will please send for my bonnet and other out door apparel."

The necessary articles were sent for, and Mr. Brown, with his intended hanging gracefully on his arm, started for the neighborhood of the Bottoms church. When the minister was about to unite the couple in the bonds of wedlock, each heard the other's name for the first time. Everything went on as 'merry as a marriage bell' with the newly married pair all that day.

Next morning Brown awoke; the effects of the numerous drinks of the day previous having worn off, he began to reflect. He became serious. He thought he was in rather a bad scrape; out of employment in the middle of winter, very little money, and a wife depending upon him for support. While revolving the substance over in his mind, and not being able to decide what he had better do--run off, commit suicide--his wife awoke.

"My dear," said she, "have you any objection to collect a few bills?"

He started, thinking she supposed he had some coming to him, and that she desired him to collect a few for her benefit, and muttered rather sulkily, "No, I have no objection to collecting money, when there is any coming to me."

"I don't mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer and there you will find bills to the amount of \$500, for rents due me for the past month; you will please collect them and accept the money as a New Year's gift."

Brown leaped upon the door, scarcely believing his senses, or that he had understood his wife, and then rushed to the bureau and there he found the bills.

When we saw Brown he was out collecting bills, found it a very easy job, and heard him expatiating upon the benefits of matrimony.

Uniform love is now defined as the love of a girl for a volunteer.

## PROSPECTUS.

1865.

THE St. Paul Press, Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

ONLY UNION JOURNAL.

Published at the Capital of the state, embracing the best of the news and the most reliable information as to the progress of the state.

**BEST Newspaper** Published West of Chicago. It is a sufficient proof of the merit of this paper, that it is the only one of its kind in the state, and is the only one of its kind in the west.

**Treble the Circulation** of any other Newspaper published in the state--a fact of great importance to advertisers. It is the only paper in the state which is read by the great majority of the people, and is the only one of its kind in the west.

**Always ahead in News** As a foremost in the dissemination of all subjects of public interest, and in advance of all measures for the good and advantage of the state, it is the only paper in the state which is read by the great majority of the people, and is the only one of its kind in the west.

The best General Newspaper, The best State Newspaper, The best Local newspaper, The best Political Journal, The best Statistical Journal, The best Emigration Journal, The best Commercial Journal, The best Literary Journal, The best Family Journal.

Published in the state, and furthermore the Press is much the LARGEST DAILY in Minnesota, and publishes daily about One-Third more Reading Matter than any other. It is the OFFICIAL PAPER of the State and United States, and the only paper in the state which publishes the Laws of Congress and the Legislature.

**The tri-weekly Press** Contains nearly all the matter published in our daily, and is a magnificent sheet, containing nearly from twenty-four to thirty columns of reading matter.

**The Weekly Press** Is confessedly the best Family Journal published in the state--containing all the news of the week, and the choicest literary selections, Tales, Poetry, Political Intelligence, Local news, Markets, &c.

The great advance in the cost of composition, paper, and all the materials employed in the manufacture of a newspaper, compelled a slight advance in our subscription price in August last; and though the cost of publication has greatly increased since then, we still adhere to the terms then announced, which will be found annexed.

## TERMS FOR 1865--DAILY:

By mail, 12 months	\$11 00
By mail, 6 months	5 50
By mail, 3 months	2 75
By mail, 1 month	1 00
In the City 12 months	12 00
In the City 6 months	6 00
In the City 3 months	3 00
In the City 1 month	1 25
News dealers per hundred	3 00

## Tri-Weekly.

Ten months	\$7 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month	1 00

## Weekly.

One copy, one year	\$2 50
One copy, six months	1 25
Copies of four copies one year	9 00
Copies of ten copies one year	20 00
Copies of twenty copies one year	40 00

To the latter class, one copy extra to the person ordering it. Address Press Printing Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

**PRAIRIE FARMER** Old Subscription Price, AND THE OLD SIZE AND FORM.

THE most widely circulated, and the most valuable Agricultural, Horticultural, and Family Journal in the Northwest, is still published at TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

By EMERY & Co., Chicago Ills

## THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in East Main Street, Building, next door to the Land Office.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.** One copy one year \$1.50 Two copies " " 2.50 For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. of Lines	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1 week	1.00	.75	.50	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.05
1 month	3.00	2.00	1.50	.90	.75	.60	.45	.30	.25	.15
3 months	8.00	5.00	3.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.25
6 months	15.00	9.00	6.00	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.30
1 year	25.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	.75	.50

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly. Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates. Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares inserted.

Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not chargeable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit. Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates. J. L. CHRISTIE, Publisher and Proprietor.

## Business Directory.

**BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE** NO. 27. FREE AND ACCEPTED MASON.

The Regular Communication of this lodge is held on Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock at the Fall House.

**OFFICERS OF FAIRBANKS COUNTY.** Sheriff J. C. EASTON, J. P. C. DUNN, Assessor J. C. EASTON, Clerk J. C. DUNN, Treasurer J. C. EASTON, Coroner J. C. DUNN, J. L. CHRISTIE, Editor of the Free Homestead, J. L. CHRISTIE, Editor of the Free Homestead, J. L. CHRISTIE, Editor of the Free Homestead.

**U. S. LAND OFFICE.** Winnebago City District. J. H. WELCH, Register, H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

**GALLITON BROWN** Attorney & Counselor at Law, and REAL ESTATE AGENT. Fairmount, Martin County Minnesota.

**WILLARD & BARNEY.** Attorneys & Counselors at Law. MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.

**ANDREW C. DUNN.** Attorney and Counselor at Law. Will attend to professional business throughout the State. Winnebago City, Minn.

**JO. L. WHEIR.** Attorney and Counselor at Law, General Land Agent, and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.

**J. C. EASTON.** DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS. LAND ENTERED ON TIME. TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS. Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 21, 1864.

**CLINTON HOUSE.** Front Street, near the River. MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

**M. T. C. FLOWER.** Proprietor. General State Officer for all Points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive waiters. 21st

**J. S. PERRY.** TAILOR! Winnebago City Minnesota. Is prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to him with promptness and dispatch.

**D. BURSELL.** COUNTY SURVEYOR. Of Fairbault County Minn. RESIDENCE in Prescott Township, latitudes. Roy mail should be directed to Victoria, Post office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done. Also prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 24th

**H. B. JOHNSON.** Manufacturer of Boots & Shoes, and dealer in Leather and Findings. Residing in the city. Ready Made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand. Corner Holley and Moulton Streets, Winnebago City, Minn.

## MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

**HARTFORD** **PHOENIX** **MERCHANTS--Fire Ins. Co's.**

**CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO** Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by **JOHN N. HALL** 21st Resident Agent.

**NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.** The undersigned keeps on hand the latest styles of watches and jewelry, and has the room in the building occupied by Mr. WOLFE, for the sale of watches and jewelry.

**WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.** Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the most perfect manner. EDWARD HECKMAN, 21st Dec. 6th, 1864.

**J. D. JONES.** Harness and Saddle Maker. Nearly opposite the CLINTON HOUSE. MANKATO - MINN. Keeps constantly on hand everything in the line of WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Mankato, March 12 1864. 21st

**CHAS. HEILMORN.** Manufacturer and Dealer in **FURNITURE** of every variety. Gift Mouldings Kept On Hand. WAREHOUSE CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 21st

**P. E. SPARROW.** Dealer in **STOVES,** Hardware, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. 21st

**FAIRBANKS' STANDARD Scales** OF ALL KINDS. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Press, &c. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake Street, Chicago. Baccareful to buy only the genuine. 21st

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION.** PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Urinary and Sexual System--new and reliable treatment--in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION--sent by mail to send letter envelopes. For charges, Address, Dr. J. C. H. HOWARD, Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 21st

**Editor of "Free Homestead,"--Dear Sir:** With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it (free), a receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail with out charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. P. CHAPMAN, Chemist 23rd 531 Broadway, New York.

**A Card to the Suffering** SWALLOW about two or three hogsheads of "Balm," "Oil Balm," "Sassafras," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR AUCHINCLOSS' ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS--and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitutions of old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER, No. 427 Broadway, New York. Agent for the United States P. S.--A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid--money returned by the agent's order satisfied with or not given. 21st

**DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?** DR. HUGHES' ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 20 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Sexual Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Venereal diseases, no matter from what cause produced. Price One Dollar per box. Sent post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One box will perfect a cure in most cases. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, 39nd General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York

**Warranty Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, &c., &c.,** for sale at this office.

## [Written for the Homestead.]

Lines written on the death of a young soldier, one of the one hundred days men, and an only child, who left home and friends to fight for his country, but came home to die.

Rest, dearest cousin, peaceful rest, Thy dreams of life are o'er; The tears that sorrow bids us weep Shall dim thine eyes no more.

Thou wast a Christian, brave and true, Not only for the cross--of Christ Who died to save mankind, But for thy country too.

Thou didst a bright example set, Thy mission here is done, Thou bravey here hast borne the cross, And then the crown hast won.

We all shall miss thee, cousin Charles, And at the throne of grace, Where thou wast always first, and prompt, Shall miss thy smiling face.

But thy pure soul will dwell on high, Thou hast gone home to heaven Where thou wilt taste the joy and love That naught on earth had given.

Yes sleep, dear cousin Charles, sleep, Thy trials all are o'er, The tears that bids thy kindred weep, Shall dim thine eyes no more.

**TO HIS MOTHER.** Dear mother thou hast came to weep, And yet we can but know That even now, "The crown of Life," Hath gladden on his brow. ANNA.

**Poor Richard's Reasons for buying U. S. Securities.** The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stock than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said he had just bought some of Uncle Sam's three years notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to lay with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder that rich Mr. Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way, for he never assumed anything, replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman who had some bank stock and he went to the bank and got ten per cent dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country, paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but sell his stock the next day. Why? why? said everybody. Because it pays too much dividend. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads. I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I know about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay any dividend, and two thirds (and some of them cracked up, too) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is best should

have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent, not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out by looking at the crops, and the factories, and shipping &c., that we (I don't mean the rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look in to your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Governments. Well, then I call that stock perfectly secure.

Secondly, you want the income uniform and permanent. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines insurance companies, anything you choose, and tell me (honor bright, now) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my income every year. Thirdly, you want something which is marketable any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always salable, because they will sell anywhere in the world.

Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country. "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going toward the bank, and Poor Richard returning home with that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.

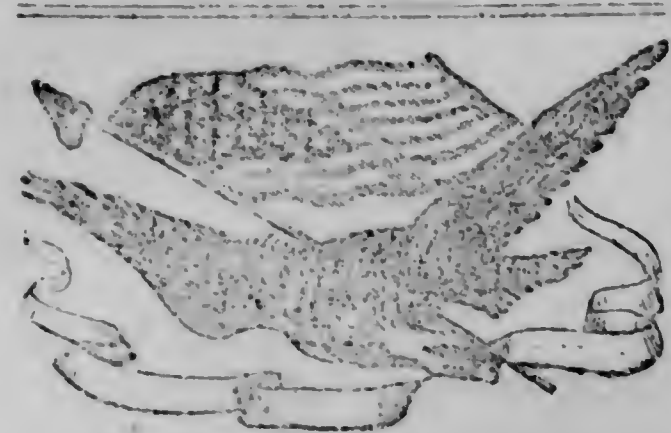
SATISFIED--Which will you do, smile and make everybody happy, or be crabbed and make everybody around you miserable? You can live among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire surrounded by fogs and frogs. The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you will show a smiling face, a kind heart and speak pleasant words. Or on the other hand by sour looks, cross words or a sorrowful disposition, you can make hundreds unhappy beyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance, or joy beam in your eye, and glow in your forehead. There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest, or at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your daily business.

An alderman was heard the other day getting off the following specimen of what may be called 'corporate' logic: "All human things are hollow; I'm a human thing, therefore I'm hollow; it is contemptible to be hollow; therefore I'll stuff myself."

The question was recently proposed to a down east editor, "Are hoop-skirts dangerous?" He answered that they are very dangerous when they have anything in them.



# THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

DEC. 14, 1864.

A. W. HOLLAND, Editor.

## Who shall be U. S. Senator?

The Wabasha Herald advocates the election of Gov. Miller for U. S. Senator in place of Senator Wilkinson.

We like the Wabasha Herald much better than we do some papers that denounce it, for it boldly advocates somebody. The Press of the State should freely express its preferences for Senator, for it the Press of the State in its collective capacity does not know who ought to be Senator, who does? If the election of Senator was by the Constitution devolved upon the Press of the State, the State generally would be much better off for candidates than it is. We would like, however, to inquire what is the need of changing Senator this fall? Has not Wilkinson done his duty well since he has been in the Senate? Has he not always voted right, and that too when it was not exactly fashionable at Washington to vote in that way?

The proposition to elect Miller in place of Wilkinson is cool enough to have originated in St. Paul, where modesty is supposed to be unknown. With nearly one third more population in the Southern District than in the Northern, would it not be cool to give the Northern District both Senators? But the proposition is too absurd to require a moment's thought. By common consent the two Districts have heretofore decided to divide these offices evenly, and so no doubt the lucky man will not be Gov. Miller or Jared Benson even, this time. Who then, shall he be? Four candidates in Southern Minnesota, we hear spoken of already, viz: Wilkinson, Windom, Norton and Swift. How many more will turn up before the first of January 1865, God only knows.

Either of these four would make a good Senator, no doubt. We have faith in them all; and if such a thing was possible, and if we could do it, we would gladly make them all Senators, but lotteries are not made to give everybody prizes, so we select our candidate as Wilkinson, for three reasons. First, he is a radical Republican, and always has been.

Secondly, his record in Congress is good, and no one of his constituents has ever found fault with it.

Thirdly, if a Senator's course is objectionable to his constituents during his first term, it is customary to re-elect, giving him at least two terms. His defeat would be a rebuke to him, and for what? If he has done well, why rebuke him? For three Congressional terms we have re-elected Mr. Windom upon this very ground, viz: he has done well and why change a good man for a new one? Many who have spread eagled on this point as to others, are now trying to defeat Wilkinson, and that too without cause. Personal spite may be at the bottom of this, but certainly not the public welfare.

## Ingratitude.

A member of the Georgia Legislature who skedaddled from Milledgeville on the approach of Sherman, gives, in the Augusta Chronicle, a pathetic picture of the ravages upon the people of rebellion inflicted by the Yankee General. Particularly does he whine over the base ingratitude of favorite house servants, who, it seems, notwithstanding all the kind treatment they have received from their masters, have been the first to leave them and follow the Yankee invader to the sea coast, and to freedom. If any one before this had doubted the brutal nature of the African, he can't doubt no longer. Just think of it! For years, these brutes have been fed and clothed at their masters expense. They have been raised by, and given the benefit of association with the Southern civility. Their children have been raised carefully, until they were old enough to sell, and then sold to good masters, and yet notwithstanding these kind attentions, and many others, the ungrateful dogs run away at the first opportunity. They seem to prefer starvation and frost even, to this paradise of servitude.

in which they have been living so long. After this Abolitionists need not prate about the negroes capacity. Such stupidity as this, coupled with such base ingratitude to their noble owners, proves conclusively that they are very brutish indeed.

## Why Gen. Gillem was defeated.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York Times gives the following version of the way Gen. Gillem was sacrificed:

"There are some extremely ugly rumors, and documents to match, being received from East Tennessee regarding the defeat sustained by Gillem on the 14th inst. As I am very careful about language I employ in reference to United States officers and soldiers, I shall just briefly mention the fact that it is believed in certain official circles in this city, that Gillem was the victim of jealousy on the part of some other general officers at Knoxville. According to information received by General Thomas and Governor Johnson, Gillem after ascertaining beyond a doubt that he was being pressed by three brigades, commenced falling back with his little brigade of three regiments, and at the same time called upon two Brigadiers at Knoxville for not only reinforcements, but food for his brave men, who had been for three days without rations of any kind except fresh meat. He kept falling back in good order, all the while crying for help, but no assistance came to him until his routed army arrived at Strawberry Plains. Here he was met by 200 men of the 9th Michigan cavalry, who had left Knoxville on the morning of the 14th, six days after they had been called for. According to all accounts, and I have seen several letters addressed to Gov. Johnson and Gen. Milligan the department of Gillem during the dreadful confusion of his troops, was grand in the extreme. Parson Brownlow writes that the disaster might have been avoided, but that lack of harmony prevailed among the officers in command at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow's son says that Gillem, regardless of danger, acted as few general officers could act under the circumstances. His gallant endeavors to stay the route, he says, were unavailing. On Thursday last, Gen. Ammen Tillson and Gillem were acting in concert, and after a little skirmishing, drove the enemy from Strawberry Plains, with no loss on either side.

## The Gentleman from Hugland.

"Mack" says: "Mr. Joseph Parker, who came here a few days ago, with a petition from thirty-five thousand English slaves, claiming the right to interfere in what don't concern them, went to New York on Sunday, with a flea in his ear. He was very indignant. He rushed frantically up and down the avenue, inquiring for the agent of the Associated Press, to whom he wished to imburden himself, so that, as he said, 'English subjects' were might understand that 'he had done his duty.' He wanted to state that the petition was signed by the mistocracy of Great Britain, and he thought he had been treated with great outrage by Mr. Seward, because that dignity would not permit him to hold an interview with the President. He thought, too, that Governor Seymour ought to have received the petition, as it was addressed to him. Would it be well for the English mistocracy, before attempting to interfere in the affairs of this country, to study that part of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits States from negotiating with foreign powers? Mr. Parker said he would see to it that the petition would be presented in Congress, and spoke of a letter of introduction to Fernando Wood, which he had received across the water.

## An Attempt To Assassinate Gen. Grant.

The New York Sun of Wednesday, states that a gentleman who was a passenger on the train which brought Gen. Grant from Baltimore to Philadelphia on Friday last, relates the following rather remarkable incident. The Gen. had been sitting for a long time at one of the windows of the car. During the evening he left his seat and passed into a forward car where he remained. Another gentleman, who seated himself in the position vacated by the General, was subsequently startled by two leaden bullets that came crashing through the window pane and lodged in the other side of the car. Fortunately, these messengers of death struck a little too high to do any injury which the gentleman thought might have been accomplished if he had been struck by them. Whether this was the result of accident or a deliberate attempt to assassinate the Gen. will probably never be known, but the fact that two bullets were simultaneously fired into a window at which Gen. Grant had only a moment before been sitting certainly looks more suspicious than otherwise. Trains of cars from Baltimore sometimes carry secret rebel agents, and perhaps one of them thus attempted to rid the Confederacy of its most powerful opponent.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Sherman.

The Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 6, says: We believe it true that Sherman's army has reached Millen and separated into two columns, one moving towards Savannah River, and another towards Augusta. The latter column and the movement is, without doubt, a feint to protect his rear from attack. It is too late to menace Augusta and Sherman's body is too far South. He will do one of two things—either go straight to Beaufort and Savannah to attack Charleston by land, or will join Grant in an attack against Richmond. He has met with very little resistance in his march through Georgia.

The Augusta Register of November 27 says:

The news yesterday was very interesting from up the Georgia road, and we learn that the enemy's raiding parties had approached very near, if not quite to Warrenton. Scouts report them as being very near that place but as far as we can learn they were in small parties. These parties are no doubt scouting or small raiding parties. We regard this appearance of the enemy as no indication of the presence of the main body. Such movements are doubtless intended to feel our strength and cover the real directions of their march.

The Richmond Sentinel of December 3d contains the following:

It was reported yesterday that General Hardee had attacked the enemy and driven them some distance leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. This evidently has reference to the already reported fight at Grapahamville, South Carolina.

New York Dec. 6.

The Savannah Republican of the 30th says the rebel loss in the Griswoldville [Grahamsville is probably meant. Ed.] fight was in all 614.

Reliable advices state that Sherman has made little or no progress with the main body for the last day or two. He is still on the railroad some distance beyond apparently replenishing his commissaries. His men and animals must be terribly jaded by this time, and little prepared to meet the troubles to come.

Another fight is reported between Wheeler and Kilpatrick on the 27th ult, in which the latter got decently thrashed.

Grant.

New York, Dec. 6.

Rebel official and newspaper accounts admit all that has been claimed on the Union side of the complete success of Gen. Gregg's cavalry raid on the Weldon railroad Thursday last. The serious damaging effects of it to Lee's army are conceded, and it is thought to bear even more military importance than the immediate losses sustained by the rebels in the destruction of property and capture of prisoners.

The Richmond papers say that the firing by the rebel guns on the Dutch Gap Canal last week was merely for experimental practice to ascertain what damage they can inflict on the monitors if they attempt to pass through. It is said that Grant's men in front of Petersburg are preparing their winter quarters.

Sheridan.

New York, Dec. 5.

The Tribune's special from the Army of Sheridan, of the 4th, says the important cavalry expedition, under Gen. Merritt which has been absent for one week in the Loudon Valley, has returned.

They have brought away about 2000 head of cattle, sheep and hogs, and have left the whole region over which they passed without hay or forage of any kind. All barns containing hay have been burned, and the haunts of Mosby and his gang have been thoroughly cleaned. A few rebel prisoners were taken.

The party was followed and attacked by bushwhackers at various points, but met with no serious opposition.

The result of this raid into the Loudon valley, which has been the lurking place of Mosby and other guerrillas, is most important, and will greatly increase their difficulties of subsisting on that part of the country.

Cairo, Dec. 5.

Gen. Buford has ordered the lines around Helena closed to everybody. Stragglers arriving at Helena on steamers and being discovered are furnished passes and required to leave immediately.

The Memphis Democrat says 40 to 60 prominent citizens of Memphis were recently arrested at the mouth of White river by order of Gen. Buford for attempting to purchase cotton with permits from Ellery, U. S. cotton purchasing agent at Memphis. Learning this Ellery dispatched an agent with a letter of instructions to investigate the case and report to him. On arrival of the agent at Helena, Gen. Buford peremptorily refused to investigate or permit him to proceed to white river, ordering him to return to Memphis on the first boat.

The steamer James Watson was detained at Helena, the officers being charged with illegal operations in cotton.

Among the papers captured on rebel officers during Col. Clark's raid into Arkansas was an affecting appeal to the rebel General Kirby Smith by Gen. Wirt Adams, who has been conscripted and reduced to the ranks.

Rebels have occupied Galesburg landing which the Federals recently abandoned, causing excitement at Vicksburg.

## Rebel reports of Raids.

New York, Dec. 6.

Richmond newspapers of Saturday last contain accounts of the recent raids on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Gen. Resser is said to have been in command and it is stated that he captured at New Creek and Piedmont 800 prisoners, 8 cannon, 200 wagons and ambulances, 800 small arms, 1500 horses, 1500 head of cattle, and a great amount of other property.

The capture of Charlestown, Western Va., by rebel cavalry last Tuesday night, is also claimed. A successful raid of east Tennessee Unionists into Western North Carolina on the 26th ult, is reported. The raiders are said to have destroyed or carried off considerable property.

## The new Chief Justice.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

The "Evening Telegraph" announces that Hon. S. P. Chase was last night appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Brown's Bronchial Trochus," Per. Charles S. Robinson, late of Troy, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes of Brown's Bronchial Trochus: "Rev. Mr. Booth gave me two or three from his pocket a few days ago, recommending me to make a trial of them, for he had found them beneficial. I have kept them on hand ever since, and found them very serviceable after the weariness of speaking, as well as allaying the irritation consequent on a cold."

**Soldiers to the Rescue.**—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers the Dysentery, the Scurvy and Scourvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man.

If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place let him write to me 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing one amount and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make much profit as on others make, 35 cents 88 cents and \$1.40 per box or pot.

## Wanted! Wanted!!

1000 Bushels of CORN at the Mill in Winnebago City Minn., for which the highest market will be paid.

McCORMICK & TAPLIN.

## TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, in the town of Guthrie, one two year old Heifer; mostly white, dark sides, one eye blind, and right hind leg lame. The owner is requested to come up for recovery, pay charges and take it away.

Wm. BENNETT JOHNSON

February & March.

**HOTTELL'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER** is one of the greatest strengthening preparations known. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, purifies and replenishes the blood, which is so important to bring the system anew into a vigorous state of health. It is a healthy tonic in all cases, and is a sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. See advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. 1 month

# U.S. 7-30 LOAN

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15th 1865, semi annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

## Special advantages of this Loan.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other and the BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay to anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds. It not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress exempts all bonds and treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is relied on for payment while the whole property of the Government is pledged to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Resident Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

**First National Bank of St. Paul** and by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money, and ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. October 26, 1864. 1864m2

# NEW GOODS.

Just received, a new and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part, of

# Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Winnebago and Blue Earth counties, that he has just received a large assortment of Goods for

# FALL & WINTER!

SUCH AS—

Prints, Shawls.

De Laines, Boots & Shoes,

Denims, wool Yarn,

Brown Sheetting, Cod Fish.

Bleach'd Sheet'g, Mackerel,

Cassimeres, White Fish.

Satinetts, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPES

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

HATS & CAPS.

ED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest CASH prices will be paid for

Wheat & Furs!

Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

## Wanted! Wanted!!

Wanted at this office IMMEDIATELY a boy from 16 to 18 years of age smart and active, to learn the printing business. One that has had some experience preferred.

## Sheep for Sale!

The subscriber would inform the farmers of this vicinity that he has for sale One Hundred Wethers, and Fifty Ewes, all of which are in fine condition. Any person wishing to purchase can find me at my farm three miles west of Winnebago City, on Saturday the sixth day of November next. I will sell either at private sale or at auction.

EUGENE HUNTINGTON.

# \$50 REWARD

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber on the 11th inst., about 12 o'clock at night, two Bay Horses, nearly of one size. The smallest one had a white spot in the forehead in the shape of a half moon, the left hind foot white from the fetlock down. The largest is a shade the darkest, with a few white hairs over the left eye. Any one giving information where said property may be found, or returning the same to the owner, merced a half mile East of Minnesota Lake, will receive the above reward.

FREDERICK POHALL.

## To Farmers.

Wanted, 5,000 bushels of Oats! The highest CASH price will be paid for oats. Wanted, Teams to be loaded to Fort Snelling. Apply to MOULTON & WELCH. 32nd St.

## Taken Up

By the subscriber about the last of October, in the town of Verona Pariahaut County, to Calves one red and white, the other red with blue back. Also one one-year-old HEIFER, with one top horn. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

MITCHELL BURSEL.

## Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

# O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try when you can, and if you can't suit you, you will find out. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

Mankato, Nov. 15, 1864. 21r1

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS AND FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

# STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now

before him to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and

and respectfully say to his old patrons and all others

that he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

In Mankato, and will be better prepared than heretofore

supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANESE

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE

POLISH, &c.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABERTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 28, 1863.















271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712.

Of widows, orphans and mothers 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 218 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners 738. At the beginning of the year the number of Revolutionary pensioners was 2429—only 12 of them soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who, under the law, receive pensions, because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, \$4,504,618.92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head is rapidly commencing itself to the great and vital interests it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the people's department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respect fully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol, and other matters of interest, to the report of the Secretary.

Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength. General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not being known, conjecture in regard to it need not be indulged.

Important movements have occurred during the war to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success it is much in the right direction that 12,000 citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments with free Constitutions and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movement in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked, but Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and the Union for the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit being driven out, it may seek to tear her but it will woe her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress and nearly the same members, without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and the passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go so at all events, all may agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty upon members to change their views or their votes, any further than, as an additional element is to be considered, their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end, is very desirable if not indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the

Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will through the election is most clearly and unmistakably declared in favor of such constitutional amendment.

The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its results the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters mingled at the polls gave strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also, may be fairly claimed to entertain, and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low has ventured to seek votes on the arrow that he was for giving up the Union. There have been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. As a fair opportunity of showing one to another, and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known, the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources, that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and caused mourning to so many homes it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. Whole corps, divisions, and brigades, and regiments have formed, and fought and dwindled, and gone out existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living.

The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many votes could not else be found.—The States regularly holding elections both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,911 cast then.

To this aggregate now of 3,982,011 is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,751.

To this again should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the law of the States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000; nor yet is this all. The number in unorganized territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands, white and black join us as the national arms press back the insurgents lines. So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election.

It is not material to enquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it could have greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated, that we have more men than we had when the war began, that we are exhausted, not in a process of exhaustion, that we was, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. Thus, as to men. Our material wealth is more abundant than ever.

[This last sentence is sadly mangled in the telegram.—Ed. Press.]

The national resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On casual consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiating with the insurgent leaders could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and often repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot involuntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be

tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten. If the South or people fail him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. (See.)

What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-enter the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and re-union. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions still remain we would adjust them by the special means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels.

Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust; for instance the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The executive powers itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago a general pardon and amnesty upon special terms were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within the contemplation of special clemency.

During the year, many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, several pardons have been granted to individuals of the accepted class, and no voluntary application has been denied; thus, practically, the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice, that is such as were in constraint.

It is still open to all, but the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu thereof, more vigorous measures than heretofore, shall be adopted in presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to end the war on the part of the South.

I release nothing heretofore said as to slavery, I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should by whatever mode or means make it my executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say, that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the U. S.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A battle between Thomas and Hood. Washington, Dec. 16.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following official report of the battle before Nashville, has been received from Gen. Thomas:

Nashville, Dec. 15—9 p. m.

I attacked the enemy's left this morning, and drove it from the river below the city, very nearly to Franklin pike a distance of about eight miles. I have captured Chalmers' headquarters and train, and a second train of about twenty wagons, with between 800 and 1000 prisoners, and sixteen pieces of artillery. Our troops behaved splendidly, all taking their share in assaulting and charging the enemy's breastworks. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow if he stands to fight, and if he retreats during the night I will pursue him, throwing a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains if possible.

G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

Gen. Sherman off for salt water. The following extract from a letter

from Gen. Sherman, written before he started upon his march, shows not only that he reached the point at which he aimed, but accomplished the difficult work some 12 or 14 days sooner than he expected:

Kingston, Ga., Nov. 9

Capt. Pennock, U. S. N., Mount City: In a few days I will be off for salt water, and hope to meet my old friend D. D. Porter again. Will you be kind enough to write and tell him too look out for me about Christmas, from Hilton Head to Savannah.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

That Sherman had captured Savannah before the steamer which brought the above dispatch had fairly got out of Port Royal, is very probable, from the fact that the messenger who reached here this morning says, that when coming out of the harbor, and when too late to communicate with signals, the whole fleet began to fire a salute, and the vessels were being decorated with flags as if in honor of some great victory. The opinion prevailed on board the steamer that since she left news had reached the Admiral of the fall of Savannah.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

DEC. 21. 1864.

A. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

Rebel Barbarity.

Mr. Alex. Latimer of this town is in receipt of a letter from his son Washington Latimer, now a prisoner in rebellion, dated Nov. 14th, at Millen, Ga.

By this letter still further proof is had, if such was needed, that the condition of prisoners in the hands of rebels is horrible to contemplate. Wash. says they robbed him to start with, of his blanket, his money, and his haversack, and have been giving him half rations, with no wood to cook it with, ever since. Two things it seems however, they cannot steal from him, one is his power to dream of home, for he says he dreams every night of being in his mother's cupboard, and of eating as much as he wants; and the other is his loyalty to his country, for he says they can kill him by starvation, but they cannot compel him to swear allegiance to their traitor confederacy. The bounds, it seems, are starving the boys to the verge of death, and then filling their ears with representations that their Government is to blame for their sufferings, hoping by this course to cause them to swerve in allegiance to their country. This letter brings the sad news of the death of Peter Miller and James Clabough, of this town, who were members of Company D, 9th Regiment, and prisoners of war with Latimer and others. He says Goodfellow of the same company the last he heard of him, was very low. Wash., notwithstanding his gloomy surroundings, seems to be hopeful of the future. It would be glorious indeed, if Sherman in his march across Georgia, had rescued all these starving prisoners.

The Shakopee argus gets very mad at our expose of an Irish judge of election in "the Egypt of Minnesota," who tore up a Republican ballot and refused to let "a dom black Republican" vote. We don't blame our Shakopee friend for getting mad. Twitting of facts is mean business, and is much more trying to the temper than downright falsehood. It is the truth that makes our friend gnash his teeth so, and we frankly admit that our article did touch him on the raw, in that respect. We hear that his "Irish judge" and his transactions will be ventilated by the Legislature. That will probably stir up Argus again, to fine frenzy. Our Shakopee friend further offers to send us some "statistical information about the 'character' of the people of his District, 'if we will pay for it.'"

Oh my conscience Brother Peck, don't you think we up country folks get enough of the "character" of your people whenever we go to St. Paul, by way of Faxon, "be jabers"? You can't sell that kind of "character" to us! Keep it, Peck, and enjoy it if you like it.

In another article, though, our Shakopee friend gives us gratuitously a little statistical information not only of

the "character" of the people he lives among, but of himself. We print word for word from his paper:

"But we warn all who should support us, that if they will persist in their unenterprising course that we will run a newspaper any way, year in and year out, and that if we can't do it any other way will take to robbing cloths lined hen-roosts and pigsties, and when this fails, we will lay in the fence corners and rob school children of their dinners so there's just no use in talking of starving us out, you gentlemen whose enterprising hearts, body and boots, could all be sugared off in a thimble."

There's "character" for you with a vengeance. No doubt Brother Peck if you do as you threaten, you will be a hell of a fellow in Egypt yet. Do you print this threat of your ability and intention to perform, as an Emigration document?

Scurvy and scrofulous eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air bad food and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease.

If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place let him write to me 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing one amount and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make much profit as on others make, 25 cents 88 cents and \$1.40 per box or pot.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Premature Decay and Yonful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making his simple remedy used in this cure. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15th 1864, semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$300, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

Special advantages of this Loan.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other and the BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special set of Congress exempts all bonds and treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the

First National Bank of St Paul and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. October 26, 1864. n52m2

Wanted! Wanted!! Wanted at this office IMMEDIATELY a boy from 16 to 18 years of age smart and active, to learn the printing business. One that has had some experience preferred.

Sheep for Sale!

The subscriber would inform the farmers of this vicinity, that he has for sale One Hundred Wethers, and Fifty Ewes, all of which are in fine condition. Any person wishing to purchase can find me at my farm three miles west of Winnebago City, on Saturday the sixth day of November next. I will sell either at private sale or at auction. EUGENE HUNTINGTON.

\$50 REWARD

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber on the 11th inst., about 12 o'clock at night, two Bay Horses, nearly of one size. The smallest one has a white spot in the forehead in the shape of a half moon, the left hind foot white from the fetlock down. The largest is a shade from the darkest, with a few white hairs over the left eye. Any one giving information where said property may be found, or returning the same to the owner, one and a half miles East of Minnesota Lake, will receive the above reward. 50c FREDERICK POPPILL.

To Farmers.

Wanted, 5,000 bushels of Oats! The highest cash price will be paid for oats. Wanted, Teams to be loaded to Fort Ridgely. Apply to MOULTON & WELCH. 52w3

Taken Up

By the subscriber about the last of October in the town of Verona Faribault County, to Calves one red and one black, the other red with line back. All so one two-year-old HEIFER, with one lop horn. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges and take them away. 3w3 MITCHELL BURSEL.

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, shall be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you that is your loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL. Mankato, March 13, 1864. 21y1

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkecom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints:

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

OOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now afforded to acknowledge the favor heretofore received and respectfully say to his old patrons and all others at his now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE

POLISH, &C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 26, 1863.







## NEW GOODS.

Just received, a new and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of:

## Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. H. THOMPSON, CITY, MINN.

W. H. Thompson, City, Minn.

## FALL & WINTER!

Such as:

Prints, Shawls.

De Laines, Boots & Shoes.

Denims, wool Yarn.

Brown Shooting, Cod Fish.

Bleached Sheet's, Mackerel.

Casseres, White Fish.

Satinets, Dried Apple.

KENTUCKY JEANS, STRIPES.

DRIED PEACHES.

CANDLE WICKING.

HATS & CAPS.

And in fact everything kept in a Fall and Winter store, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

The highest CASH prices will be paid for:

Wheat & Furs!

Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL.

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber, in the town of Guthrie, one

two year old, mostly white, dark sides, one

eye blind, and right hind leg lame. The owner

is requested to come prove property, pay charges

and take it away. BENDT JOHNSON.

February & March.

THE LITERARY FRIEND.

THE LITERARY FRIEND.

THE LITERARY FRIEND.

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## PROSPECTUS.

1865.

THE

St. Paul Press,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

ONLY UNION JOURNAL.

Published at the Central of the State, under the

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## THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers

on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled, That any person who is

the head of a family, or who has arrived at the

age of twenty-one years, and who has been

for at least one year a resident of the United

States, or a resident of the United States

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## Advertisement for 1864!

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1864.

GREAT LITERARY C

YEAR

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thank-

ful to most publishers, has been able to pub-

lish a magazine for twenty years of a large

circulation than any in America, has made

an arrangement with the most popular authors

in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

Author of "Alice," "Minnie," "The

"The Lady's Book," "The Lady's

"The Lady's Book," "The Lady's

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## A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE

AND FASHION.

The subscribers would have to call the

attention of their friends and the public to the

NEW MAGAZINE which they have about to issue

and the January number of which is now ready.

The name will be

The Lady's Friend.

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and

the illustration of the Fashions. It will also

contain the latest patterns of Cloak, Cape,

Robes, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery

&c., &c., with Receipts, Hints, and other matters

interesting to ladies generally.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be edited by Mrs

HENRY PETERSON, who will rely upon the

services in the Literary Department, of an

unrivalled Corps of Writers.

HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A Handsome Steel Engraving and a Colored

Steel Fashion Plate will illustrate every number

besides well executed Wood Cuts, Illustrations

of Stories, Patterns, &c., too numerous to mention.

The January number contains a beautiful Steel

Engraving, designed expressly for this Magazine

by Schuchert, and called GABRIEL WILLIAMS

REPLY. This handsome Steel Plate illustrates

a story of love, war, and a broken engagement

by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, and is executed with

the price of the number.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS.

We will give to any person sending thirty

subscriptions to THE LADY'S FRIEND, and

Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's

celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for

Forty Five Dollars. The Machine will be

selected new at the time of the subscription

being made up, and forwarded free of cost, with

the exception of freight.

In procuring subscribers for this Magazine, no

prospect that the subscribers are to be

procured at the expense of the publisher, but

each subscriber is to be paid for by the

subscriber, and the publisher is to be paid

for the subscription by the subscriber.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be published by

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## Advertisement for 1864!

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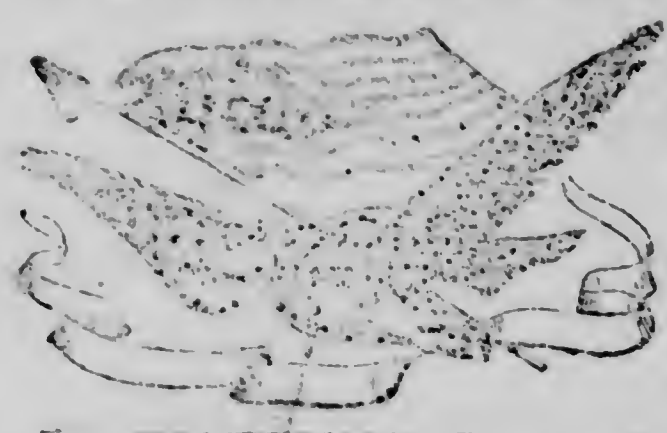








# THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.  
NOV. 28, 1864.

A. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

From the following it would appear that the Washington Chronicle would like to show the white feather, and for treating traitors as honorable gentlemen, whose honor had been sadly insulted:

"Personal honor was the absorbing passion of the Southern life. The standard may have been faulty, but it was rigidly adhered to. Such men may be heartily sick of a strife, but they will not abandon those engaged in it. They may long for the close of the war, but they will not desert their colors. They may deplore the necessity for the dread onset of battle fields, but once on them they will conquer or die. As deserters or willing captives, they know they will be ostracized from the homes of the friends they love when the contest is over. Hence the war will be continued and desperate battles fought, until by common consent, the struggle is regarded as utterly hopeless, or until such terms are offered as they feel at liberty to accept. Shall we deal with them as plucky, daring brethren, whose sense of honor, defective as we may think it, must be respected and whose pride and character should not be broken down, or shall we undertake to regard them as lawless, defiant rebels who are to be humbled, if not exterminated? Do we not want these courageous men, these enduring high-spirited women, to unite with us in saving broad and deep the foundations of a democratic society that, under the inspiration of free institutions, shall throw all our past prostrations, brilliant as it was, in the shade?"

"Personal honor" then, was the cause of departure from their government, was it? Very honorable indeed, to be a traitor to one's country. It is this the 'Chronicle's' idea of honor, we don't want any of it. No doubt they are sick of their honor and also their mode of maintaining it; the fact is they have not succeeded entirely to their satisfaction, since they started in that line. To be sure when they are forced into a battle, they have to 'conquer or die'; but it is pretty generally die, or skedaddle, especially when Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and others of the same stripe, have anything to do with the affair. We say deal with them as 'lawless, defiant rebels,' as they most truly are, who are to be humbled, if not exterminated. They have certainly proven themselves lawless and defiant in the extreme. They murdered our brave boys in cold blood, have starved them in their prisons, and vented their spite in every conceivable manner. But with all this the 'Chronicle' man would like to have Father Abraham fold them gently in his arms, call them a noble, honorable, high-minded people, ask them to do so no more, and call it all right. No! whip them, conquer them, chastise them in such a manner as to cause them to get down on their knees and ask forgiveness of the government they have attempted to read assunder. And then, if they wish, let them come back into the Union, but not before. No, we don't want these courageous men, who starve to death Union soldiers, and 'endearing high-spirited women' who go through the streets and spit in the faces of Union prisoners, to have anything to do with the formation of our institutions, laws and general government of our country. We have got honest men and women who have not betrayed their country, men who have fought its battles, and women who have endured the loss of husbands, sons, brothers and friends, to attend to those things. We say conquer them, exterminate them if necessary.

**New Stages.**  
Messrs. Barnes & Davis have just purchased a new lot of coaches, and are now running a tri-weekly, instead of a semi-weekly stage from this place connecting with the cars at Rochester, Minn., in two, and with the cars at Waverly, Iowa, in three days. This is no doubt the best route for persons going east, to take. They will leave Winnebago City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Now that this company have got good comfortable stages, they will no doubt receive a liberal patronage from our traveling public. No night travel on this line.

## DIED

Of Consumption, at the house of R. B. Jones, in this town, on the 26th inst., Mr. EDWARD J. DAVLIN, of Company D, 9th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, in the 24 year of his age.

Mr. Davlin was one of the many brave patriots who went from this town some two and a half years ago, to fight their country's battles. He left his home and friends full of hope and ambition. About one year ago he accompanied his regiment to the land of treason, and there proved himself to be what he represented, a true patriot and Union loving soldier. But that dread monster, Death, had marked him as its victim. Last spring he was laid low by disease. After remaining for many months in a Southern Hospital, he was granted a furlough to return to his friends in the North, hoping by so doing to regain his health. He arrived here about two months ago, since which time he failed rapidly, till the 20th inst., when death relieved him from all suffering. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and will be deeply mourned by his many friends. He has been discharged, he has made his last march and fought his last battle on earth, and has now joined the army of angels in Heaven. To the bereaved relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathies.

The plan adopted by the Verona folks for getting the names of their disabled men stricken from the enrollment list, may be seen elsewhere. The plan is a good one, and our enrollment list should receive similar attention. We have heard of no steps being taken in this direction as yet. It is certainly high time that something was done. Let a meeting of the Supervisors be called at once, and the necessary arrangements made.

The weather for the past week has been fine indeed. The warm sunshine has entirely demolished what little sleighing we had.

## Notice.

At a meeting of the board of Supervisors held at the office of Town Clerk, in the town of Verona on the 10th day of December 1864, the Board of Supervisors

Resolved, That each and every person who is enrolled for the United States Service in said town, and knowing himself unfit for said service, and who will go before the enrolling board and be examined and have his name erased from said roll shall receive the sum of Fourteen Dollars cash, in Town orders. Also

Resolved, That David H. Morse be compensated to take the above described persons of the town of Verona to and from Board of enrollment free.

Hallow, boys, free ride to St. Peter on the 17th of January next, where the board of enrollment will stop one week to examine disabled individuals. Hand your names to the undersigned on or before the 17th of January, and he will make ample preparations for a good time, and we will all go and be mustered out of the service. D. H. MORSE.

## The Lady's Friend.

The January number of the Lady's Friend is already on our table, and fully bears out the high reputation of this new monthly, which is now entering upon the second year of its existence. The leading steel engraving, "Helen's Asleep," is a beautiful picture and will doubtless go right to the hearts of the ladies. The Fashion Plate—a double one as usual—is very handsome indeed, admirably engraved on steel, and richly colored. Then there is a colored design of a Work Table COMPANION, a very useful lady, as she seems, in red, yellow and blue, and numerous other engravings of the Fashion-Work Table Department, &c. The music of this number is a piece entitled "I Stood Within our Cottage Hall." Among the literary contents we may specify "A Great Match," by Emma B. Ripley; "Little Mat," by Emma B. Ripley; "A Story of a Household," by Mrs. Hosmer; "False," by P. H. Case; "Cupid at the Cape," by Miss Donnelly; "Through The Paper Mill," by Virginia F. Townsend; "James Smith's Story," by Julia Gill; "Castle Linnloch," by Aunt Alice; "Mrs. Gordon's Prescription," by C. M. Trowbridge; "Sister Lil," by Mrs. Tucker; "Loved and Hated," by Ida Mason; Editorials, &c., &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 3 copies \$6.00; 21 copies \$85.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cents. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Dec. 20.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th says it is confidently reported that Sherman was in front of Hardee on the 16th, and the surrender of Savannah being refused, heavy firing was going on that day.

General Foster's operations on the Charleston and Savannah railroad are detailed by the Herald's correspondent.

On the 9th the whole army was advanced to within 200 yards of the road to cover the operations of a large working party from the 55th Massachusetts, who were sent to cut down a forest so as to open a range for our artillery. The rebels used their embankments for breastworks, and heavy skirmishing ensued. Soon a signal was given that the 55th had accomplished their work, and our forces were withdrawn. This the rebels took for a repulse, and rushed forward with a yell. They paid dearly for their rashness, as at the proper time they were received with a withering fire, and soon after retreated.

Our line was then resumed with skirmishers along the railroad. Our artillery has command of the road through the winnow made in the woods by our men. Among the guns in position are 30 pound Parrots.

The Herald's Fort McAllister correspondent says of the capture of that Fort, that on the 14th General Hazen placed his division in position with another division of the 15th corps as support, and the order was given, when his gallant division marched at double quick forward, entered the abatis, surrounded the work, plunged through the ditch and scaled the parapets of the fort, 10 feet in height, and swarmed into the work under a hot fire, which while it cut down a great many, failed to check the advance, and the work was ours. Most of the garrison were bewildered at the charge of our veterans and surrendered in haste, but others stood by their guns and fought until they were cut down. Not over three minutes passed after our veterans leaped the parapet ere their cheers announced the work done to the eager troops stretched around the doomed city.

Our captures were 200 prisoners, 21 heavy guns and a large quantity of ordnance, subsistence, and supplies, besides an open port through which General Sherman can draw all his supplies.

Knoxville, Dec. 22.

There are no official reports from the army. At last accounts General Thomas was at Columbia. A portion of the rebel force had crossed the river and were proceeding Southward.

The entire country about Nashville is filled with deserters from the rebel army, many of whom are constantly coming in voluntarily and otherwise. The report that Hood had crossed Duck river with 62 pieces of artillery is untrue. His artillery was mostly lost between Franklin and the battle before Nashville, and the number of pieces left him must have been few. Hood's army is represented by deserters and prisoners as in a deplorable condition, and their extermination is probable.

The weather has been very cold since last night. River 17 feet and rising.

Washington, Dec. 22.

The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, Dec. 21st, announcing the report that Gen. McCook overtook the rebel Gen. Lyon on the 19th at Ashbyville, in McLean county Kentucky, and after a sharp battle defeated and routed him, killing a number of men and capturing one piece of artillery.

Gen. Thomas also announces that a portion of Lyon's rebel forces were attacked, defeated and routed at Hop kinsville, Ky., on the 18.

New York, Dec. 23.

The Times has a special from Franklin, Tennessee, of the 22d, which says the rebel retreat from Franklin to Duck river, beggars all description. Hood told his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands. The rebel army is now beyond Columbia.

The railroad is but little impaired and trains run to Spring Hill. Telegraphic communications is all right in all directions.

The rebel loss during the campaign is 7,500 men, 51 cannon, and 18 general officers. The number killed at Franklin was 1,400; wounded, 3,800; and 1,000 prisoners.

Before Nashville and in the retreat,

to Columbia, 3,000 killed and wounded and 800 prisoners.

The Union loss at Franklin was 2,000, and before Nashville less than 4,000. The total Union loss will not exceed 7,000, with two generals slightly wounded.

The rebel papers have further reference to the Union raid from Tennessee to Southern Virginia. The Richmond Examiner says it turns out to be an extensive and damaging one. The raiders are reported to be within eight miles of Saltville, but no account is yet furnished of their having captured the important salt works there.

Peace resolutions were recently defeated in the North Carolina Senate by 44 to 20 votes.

The Richmond Examiner notices the invention and the successful operation in the rebel laboratory in that city, of a machine capable of turning out 340,000 percussion caps in eight hours.

The Richmond Whig of the 26th says the situation in Tennessee is melancholy and it was a black day for the army of Tennessee, when Johnson lost his command. Hood was flanked, beaten and compelled to abandon Atlanta. He then stepped out of the way hat in hand, and asked Sherman to walk through Georgia. He himself moved up into Tennessee, where he has now again got himself beaten, and this time we fear, badly enough.

The exchanging with the rebels of 10,000 prisoners which was commenced in the Savannah river, and subsequently transferred to Charleston harbor was completed at the latter point on Saturday last.

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—"Brown's Bronchial Trachea" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be known that while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.

## Notice of Disolution.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Richardson & Denison, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm or having claims against them, are requested to make immediate settlement with F. Denison.

Dated Dec. 26th 1864.

SILAS RICHARDSON, FRANK DENISON.

## Notice of Disolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Moulton & Welch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, or having claims against them, are requested to make immediate settlement with G. K. Moulton.

Dated Dec. 21st, 1864.

G. K. MOULTON, J. H. WELCH.

## NEW GOODS.

Just received, a new and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part, of

## Dry Goods and GROCERIES.

J. M. THOMPSON.

GARDEN CITY, MINN.

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Faribault and Blue Earth counties, that he has just received a large assortment of Goods for

## FALL & WINTER!

SUCH AS—

Prints, Shawls.

De Laines, Boots & Shoes,

Denims, wool Yarn,

Brown Sheetting, Cod Fish,

Bleach'd Sheet'g, Mackerel,

Cassimeres, White Fish,

Satinetts, Dried Apple,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

STRIPE

DRIED PEACHES

CANDLE WICKING

HATS & CAPS.

"And in fact everything kept in a WELL FILLED country store, all of which will be sold as cheap as

Can be bought in the State.

The highest CASH prices will be paid for

Wheat & Furs!

Remember the place—

NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

## Soldiersse to your own health

do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel Complaints will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines.

If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place let him write to me 89 Maiden Lane, enclosing one amount and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make much profit as on others make, 35 cents 88 cents and \$1.40 per box or pot.

## TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the whole amount of tax levied on the dollar valuation in Martin County Minn., for the year 1864, is as follows, to wit:—

For State Interest	2 mills
" " " " " "	24 "
" " " " " "	10 "
" " " " " "	6 "
" " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " "	4 cents
" " " " " "	2 mills
" " " " " "	2 "
" " " " " "	2 "
" " " " " "	15 "
" " " " " "	8 "
" " " " " "	4 "
" " " " " "	4 "
" " " " " "	5 "
" " " " " "	14 "

Also that I will beat the usual places of holding elections in the several townships for the purpose of receiving taxes on the following days to wit:—

In Waverly, Thursday 12th of January, 1865.

In Nashville, Tuesday, 10th "

In Nevada, Wednesday, 18th "

In Fairmount, Tuesday, 21st "

Fairmount Dec 2nd 1864.

ALFRED SMITH, Treasurer of Martin county Minn.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners on the estate of Richard Chaffield deceased, of East Chain Lake, Minn., will meet at the office of the Hon. Judge of Probate, at Chain Lake Centre on Wednesday, January 25th, 1865, at nine o'clock a.m., to adjust and allow claims for and against said estate.

J. C. STRONG, Chairman of Board of Commissioners

## U.S. 7-30 LOAN

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15th 1864, semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 1st, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

## Special advantages of this Loan.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other and the BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent.

5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds it not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

## Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress exempts all bonds and treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the

First National Bank of St Paul

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

October 26, 1864. n52m2

Wanted! Wanted!!

1900 Bushels of CORN at the Mill, in Winnebago City Minn., for which the highest market will be paid.

McCORMICK & TAPLIN.

## Wanted! Wanted!!

Wanted at this office IMMEDIATELY a boy from 16 to 18 years of age smart and active, to learn the printing business. One that has had some experience preferred.

## Sheep for Sale!

The subscriber would inform the farmers of this vicinity, that he has for sale One Hundred Wethers, and Fifty Ewes, all of which are in fine condition. Any person wishing to purchase can find me at my farm three miles west of Winnebago City, on Saturday the sixth day of November next. I will sell either at private sale or at auction.

EUGENE HUNTINGTON.

## \$50 REWARD

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber on the 11th inst., about 12 o'clock at night, two Bay Mares, nearly of one size. The smallest one has a white spot in the forehead in the shape of a half moon, the left hind foot white from the fetlock down. The largest is a shade the darkest, with a few white hairs over the left eye. Any one giving information where said property may be found, or exhibiting the same to the owner, and a half mile East of Winnebago Lake, will receive the above reward.

FREDERICK POPAHL.

## To Farmers.

Wanted, 5,000 bushels of Oats! The highest CASH price will be paid for oats. Wanted, Teams to be loaded to Fort Ridgely. Apply to

MOULTON & WELCH.

## Taken Up

By the subscriber about the last of October, in the town of Verona Faribault County, to Calves one red mooly, the other red with line back. All so one two-year-old HEEPER, with one lop horn. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL BURGEL.

## Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

## D. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try as when you come to town. If we can't suit you, you can't suit us, that's our motto. If you want that's our motto.

GIVE US A TRIAL

Mankato, March 16, 1864.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

## DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

## STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now afforded to acknowledge the favors heretofore received, and respectfully say to his old patrons and all others who honor his receipts, that he has now a supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE

POLISH, &c.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing











